Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864. NUMBER 290.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR ARMY AT GRAND ECORE.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele's Success Over Price.

CAPTURE OF CAMDEN AND WASHINGTON BY STEELE.

How He Outwitted Price.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON STRIKES.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Important Proceedings in Congress.

VARIOUS REPORTS FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Disaster in Louisiana—Congressional.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Cloud's House,
NASHVILLE, April 28, 1864.

I have just come up from the front, and a brief line may interest your readers, and, if not too circumstantial, will not convey anything of a contraband nature, and yet will tell your readers much you all desire to know of that comprehensive state of facts "the general situation" in Tennessee. And, first, do not be so green as to believe us embowered in Spring's budding and blossoming glories, and what I say we, I mean the whole of our gallant army which form a perfect *line* streak almost unbroken in continuity from Nashville to Huntsville.

They are everywhere and always to be seen. Their camps dot the hillsides. Fortifications cover all possible approaches. Stockades appear at all the bridges. Among all this frowning presence of war rune the military railroad with its long trains thundering over a track as smooth nearly as the Michigan Central, and that is saying a great deal. It has been carefully relaid with all new ties have been laid. Railroad men all through the northwest can tell where the rolling stock came from. Thus much of our railroad communications. Here is where we shall put in some of the 100,000 one hundred day men you are soon to send down.

But I said we were not in the bloom of the year yet. Vegetation is very backward. The boys still enjoy their overcoats and camp-fires. Fences still stiff, and groves still naked. It is an unusually cold and backward Spring, and it will be some time yet before we or our animals get green feeding. Our boys are living again for vegetables. There is one brigade which shows three hundred cases of scurvy. This appalling disease is only to be cured by the use of vegetables, and it is now the months of diet on pork and hard-bread. Let the Sanitary Commission pour down their potatoes, onions, greens, and kindred antiscorbutics, for cheaper than anything in the materia medica and yet the only salvation for the brave boys. Many, both in and out of the service, do not hesitate, however, to regret that the time of service is so short, and fear it may happen that we shall need them as much in August as in June.

A melancholy accident took place to-day on the down train on the Nashville and Salem Railroad, a few miles above this city. A large number of sanitary soldiers were on board, and one of them, named Patrick Burns, a private of the 18th Irish, infantry, slipped between the platforms upon the rail, and was instantly killed, his body being literally cut to fragments and strewn along the track for rods.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, April 30.

General Rosecrans' order, forbidding interference with workmen who choose to work contrary to the rules of protective associations, has caused a great excitement among mechanics and others employed.

Government has suffered from strikes, and by the refusal of combinations to allow bosses to hire apprentices and employ workmen at less than stipulated rates.

The enrolled militia regiments are not for inspection to-day, and everybody without a pass is arrested by the guard. They will soon relieve all regular troops from duty in this vicinity.

St. Louis, April 30.—Congressman Hall writes from Washington that credits of enrolled militia, drawn from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, to the number of 100,000 men, and the equipped militia, to the number of 50,000 men, and the equipped militia, to the number of 50,000 men, and the equipped militia, to the number of 50

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864.

TREATMENT OF BLACK SOLDIERS.

Congress is still cottoning, every now and then, over the question of paying black soldiers; being in doubt, for the long should repose—not the fair amount they may be worth—but as much as the white soldiers of the same rank and service. If the white man get ten dollars per month, the black may have seven; but if pittow receive sixteen, the blacks are allowed thirteen. A late law reported in the House from the Senate equalizes the pay, as the dispatch learns us to infer, but lacks on a provision, that three dollars of the black man's wages shall be reserved for his family or dependent relatives.

Now, what earthly reason can any man show for any such provision? What will reserve three dollars of the other man's wages for a like purpose? Have white men no wives and children, or mothers and grandmothers? Or do all the wives and children of white men take care of themselves; or are they taken care of by husbands and fathers? It is this unjustifying with the black man was done with. The earns wages, why not pay them to him? If he earns as much as a man of any other color, why not pay him as much?

There is a reason for excluding black men from the higher grade of military offices, at least as a general rule; because such officers need an amount of education which the blacks have been forbidden to obtain. The presumption therefore is—and the presumption is sustained by the facts—that he is not competent for the higher grade of office; and not on account of his color, but of the ignorance which has been fastened upon him by reason of it. Yet if competency can be shown for command, in any particular case, there is no reason why command should not be conferred. Robert Small exhibited his ability to command the steamboat Planter; and we have never heard of any evil resulting from bestowing it upon him.

But does this inability to read operate in the same way in regard to private soldiers? If it does, we ought to apply it in all cases where it exists. We all know that large bodies of our most active voters make their mark instead of writing their names; but it is never known or heard of in Congress, as a reason for reducing their wages, to soldiers or sailors. The testimony on the other hand is that it is no disqualification whatever; but that the blacks perform all their duties, fighting included, as well as the average of white soldiers; and that as artillerists in particular they are very superior. The last dispatch from Washington says that the black brigade of Burnside's army "marched better than the white ones." The last paper received from Richmond contains the rebel opinion, that the blacks will prove "no good soldiers" as the rank and file of the British army or the rank and file of Ireland and Germany."

The real truth is we have got so in the habit of estimating the black man from the standpoint of slavery, that we are incapable of judging otherwise.

This extreme of opinion on that side has begotten an opposite one on the other. Negrophobia has produced a few cases of Negrophilism. As the first makes him a great deal worse or better than others, on account of color, the last makes him a great deal better, and hence may insist that you have either got to hate the black man outright as a loathsome reptile, or to love him as a superior being. You must enslave and whip him, or you must marry him and run. And these two extremes of opinion materially support each other, but the truth is we are in no danger of being either. We will neither marry the negro nor abuse him. All that is wanted is, to let him alone, as we do any other man. We use to treat him, so far as we have relations with him, as we treat others—according to his intelligence, and according to his political, social, and moral value. There never was a greater humbug embodied in any phrase than that the negro cannot be taken care of.

The truth is there is no man in the nation of his grade of intelligence, that can take better care of himself than he. This is shown by an abundance of testimony from all quarters. A small list of blacks petitioned the Legislature of Lets for the right to vote in Louisiana, on the ground that they owned together, fifteen millions of property; and this property had been gained in a State where all the prejudice and hatred they possess was heaped upon them. These facts have to do with the intellectual status and capacity of the negro in our cities. Now will that the blacks come in for a smaller share of attention on these accounts than some other nationalities. The Government is well aware that the contrabands about Washington have not been a public charge, but have actually made money for the Government, when anything like a fair chance has been offered them. Why, then, continue to reserve wages in this inselting way? Pay the black troops fair wages, pay the white troops fifteen still need be, and look after their mode of expending them. Do these simple justice and they will seldom need your charity.

FARMING IS PART OF THE WAR BANKING POWER.

Banking implies two elements, both of which are almost indispensible, and always desirable to any government in time of war, viz: a loan from the people, and a currency for the people. In all considerable wars gold disappears as a medium of currency and exchange, and the paper of the war-making power must supply its place, for no government can pay the expenses of a heavy war as they are incurred. Hence the power to run banks of issue and to create a paper currency is not necessarily one of the attributes of the money-making power. Indeed this is the main origin of banks of deposit. The Templars, a religious order that combined the banking power in one of the forms of the modern joint stock company, and the Hospitallers, who united the banking power with that of government. As such, our own and all governments have encouraged it as the necessities of war demanded, or in time of peace loaned out its privileges to individuals and corporations, as the necessities of war became subordinate to the convenience of commerce.

Nothing in political economy can be more apparent, however, than that, in a great war like the present, it is the duty of the country to invest the government with all those financial powers, which all modern governments, including our own, have found necessary in time of war, and which will exempt our own, have deemed essential even in times of peace. Our failure as a people to comprehend this fact is now prostrating our currency and crippling the financial ability of the Government to conduct the war, by compelling it to compete in the open market for provisions in the country with a currency, with all the banks and bankers who have the means to get bank notes engraved.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

What the intentions of Napoleon with respect to Mexico may be, it does not yet fully appear. It would not agree with what we know of the determination and persistence of his character, to suppose that when Maximilian is seated upon his throne, and the French forces are mostly withdrawn, Mexico is to be left to work out the problem of her destiny solely under the direction of the new Emperor and his own people, without any further interference from France. Napoleon has never yet been known to leave or forsake any nation or people in whose welfare or affairs he has deemed it politic or benevolent to interfere. The French still occupy Rome, and however loud and continual may be the French Emperor's declarations that he wishes Italians to govern Italy, it is plain to all the world, that any changes or movements which are made and carried out in that Kingdom, are more under his control than under that of the Italians themselves. It will doubtless prove to be the same in Mexico. The new Emperor Maximilian will receive the system of policy which he is to maintain and enforce from France; and Napoleon will not give up his watching and controlling supervision and direction of Mexican affairs, so long as he can exercise it. Indeed his published statements of his purposes, which he has never modified or retracted, require that he should preserve in maintaining this paramount influence over the politics of Mexico. He explicitly avowed the objects of the Mexican expedition to be to render Mexico forever favorable to France through gratitude and interest; to establish the influence of France in the centre of America; to give new outlets to French commerce, and new markets for its industry; and to restore to the Latin race on this side of the ocean its prestige and power. These objects are not consistent with any withdrawal of French force and influence from Mexico; they rather require a permanent possession and paramount control of the country and its affairs. And it may not be doubted that Napoleon intends, whatever may be the appearance of things, that France shall retain and secure a lasting hold on Mexico, for without it the proclaimed objects of the expedition cannot be accomplished.

This is directly in the face of the Monroe doctrine, and will be regarded as more particularly aimed at us, and more clearly an affront, when we state another object which French Imperialists recently avowed he intended to effect by seizing Mexico. That was "to oppose to the too great expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race in the New World an insurmountable barrier, by restoring to the Latin race in Mexico." Not only is the Monroe doctrine directly repudiated in this attempt to interfere with the national affairs of an independent people on this continent, but the interference is boldly declared to be made for the purpose of opposing and limiting our power and influence. This being the case, and no reason for any other conclusion, there are but two ways in which a collision with France can be avoided. If she should yield to our remonstrances and protests, listen to the reiteration of the Monroe doctrine, be persuaded of the justice of our views, and abandon the designs which she has hitherto been so persistently and is now so strenuously carried forward, the conflict may be avoided. But to suppose that Napoleon will ever do this is to show an utter ignorance of the character of the man; is to believe that he will at this late day turn back over a road laid, and at the same time abandon a well weighed and long matured plan, with dearly cherished hopes, and a strong ambition to establish French arts, arms and influence on this continent. The only other chance of escape from collision is for France to at once abandon the Monroe doctrine and permit the entrance of European diplomacy, politics and power into the affairs of this Continent; and that we submit to it when it comes in the most open and direct manner, taking it coupled with the very fresh dinner a line from sea to sea, builds upon it an insurmountable barrier, and haughtily declares that thus far we may come but no farther. It cannot be supposed that the French Emperor does not know fully the immense extent of the gross affront he has put upon the nation by this Mexican business. But he knew that we had our hands full with the rebellion; and he knows that to-day the rebels are his fast friends and allies, and look to him for recognition and triumph. He was only content to patience and bide our time.

WHO SAVED KENTUCKY?

It was reserved for a rebel and traitor to pay involuntarily the highest tribute of praise which has ever been awarded to the much prized and greatly loved Henry Clay. Pollard, of Richmond, in his smart, reckless, lying Southern History of the War, says:

"The persistent adhesion of a large portion of the Kentucky people to the Northern cause is to be attributed to permanent causes; and among these were, first, an essential masculineness on the slavery question, under the influences of the peculiar philosophy of Henry Clay, who, by the great sum, left an impression upon his State which remained for future even more than contemporary generations."

Two points are here clearly stated by the best writer in rebeldom, viz: that to favor slavery is to favor the rebellion, and vice versa, and that the party of Henry Clay, who declared that he had rather his right arm should be severed from his body than that he should vote slavery into territory previously free, did by the timely power he gave to that great idea, save his State years after he had been gathered to his fathers, from the abyss of misery and ruin. What higher tribute could be paid to Harry Clay and Liberty!

☞ The English mind is nearly agitated over a question of great guns. The long expected contest between the Whitworth and Armstrong systems of artillery commenced at Shoeburyness on the 4th instant, and although the details of the trial are kept secret at present, it is understood that a number of three thousand pounds will be fired from each gun, and that the contest will be necessarily very tedious, extending over a period of two or three months, if not more. Sir William Armstrong is represented by three twelve-pounder breech-loaders and three seventy-pounder breech-loaders, while Mr. Whitworth will bring forward one hundred and three-seventy-pounder Whitworth muzzle-loaders were on their way from Woolwich to Shoeburyness at last advices.

This grand course of experiments is conducted under the direct supervision of the Special Committee of the Ordinance Board which was appointed to examine into the merits and defects of the two rival systems. The progress and results of the trial will be regarded with nearly as much interest in the United States as in England; for although our Rodmans and Parrotts are very deadly and effective, there is probably room left for improvement even in our superior system of artillery practice.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

Bushwhacking in North Missouri—Why the Democrats Have Lost Political Matter—The Draft, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1864.

A revival of bushwhacking on a small scale is greatly feared in North Missouri. General Jackman, a notorious bushwhacker, recently crossed the Missouri river between Glasgow and Brunswick, with two hundred men. This report caused considerable alarm to the town of Glasgow. Immediate measures were taken to prevent an attack. The Government property, chiefly belonging to the State, in the place, was gathered together in the middle of the public square, and the State militia kept under arms for many hours, but Jackman came not. He is too well accustomed with the disloyal elements of the strong slave-holding counties of Howard and Boone to attack Glasgow with two hundred men, when by a word to the people around he can muster six thousand of the disloyal scoundrels of those two counties who are in great alarm just now in consequence of Sterling Price's withdrawal, Mexico is to be left to work out the problem of her destiny solely under the direction of the new Emperor and her own people, without any further interference from France. Napoleon has never yet been known to leave or forsake any nation or people in whose welfare or affairs he has deemed it politic or benevolent to interfere. The French still occupy Rome, and however loud and continual may be the French Emperor's declarations that he wishes Italians to govern Italy, it is plain to all the world, that any changes or movements which are made and carried out in that Kingdom, are more under his control than under that of the Italians themselves. It will doubtless prove to be the same in Mexico. The new Emperor Maximilian will receive the system of policy which he is to maintain and enforce from France; and Napoleon will not give up his watching and controlling supervision and direction of Mexican affairs, so long as he can exercise it. Indeed his published statements of his purposes, which he has never modified or retracted, require that he should preserve in maintaining this paramount influence over the politics of Mexico. He explicitly avowed the objects of the Mexican expedition to be to render Mexico forever favorable to France through gratitude and interest; to establish the influence of France in the centre of America; to give new outlets to French commerce, and new markets for its industry; and to restore to the Latin race on this side of the ocean its prestige and power. These objects are not consistent with any withdrawal of French force and influence from Mexico; they rather require a permanent possession and paramount control of the country and its affairs. And it may not be doubted that Napoleon intends, whatever may be the appearance of things, that France shall retain and secure a lasting hold on Mexico, for without it the proclaimed objects of the expedition cannot be accomplished.

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FROM IDAHO.

Execution of Slade the Murderer—Awful Scenes at the Hanging.

[Correspondence of the Denver News.]

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T., March 5, 1864.

On the morning of the 10th inst., the 10th inst., the current report around town was, that the peace and harmony of a certain house of prostitution had been intruded upon by a lot of scamps who entered the aforesaid crib, without any just cause or provocation, and demolished said crib, and several articles of its interior. The proprietress, who is known here by the name of "Moll Featherlegs," on the arrival of the sheriff and deputies, commenced a suit before his Honor Judge Davis, and a jury of twelve were called to hear the testimony and render the verdict accordingly. The case was prosecuted and defended by the best talent the country affords, and towards evening the jury retired, intending to give in their verdict next morning at nine a. m. The decision of the Court (miners) I have not heard, but suppose the Widow Featherlegs will recover some damages.

On the same evening the "chebang" of Nash & Cunningham, & Co., was broken into, by Naylor, Thompson, Harden, Slade and others. The contents of this resort were materially defaced. Mrs. Skaggs says they completely hurried her up in business, and she had nothing left.

J. A. Slade was arrested for this community. He has been keeping a ranch on the Madison branch of the Missouri river, about thirty miles from this place, which ranch has become a rendezvous for horse thieves and cut-throats. He has been in this country for two years, and in that time has killed his man. He is a large, powerful man, and has the reputation of being a dead shot. He was generally considered a bad character here, and he thought much of by all her acquaintances. When the rebels first of the Virginia house she slighted and was conducted to the room in which the dead husband lay, yet ignorant of the fact that he was dead. As soon as she saw the body, she cried out that God might punish the murderers of her husband. Her feelings can be better imagined than described, and the sympathy of this community is with her. She asked a friend of Slade's why he did not put out a pistol and shoot him before he was hanged.

Of the propriety or justice of this dreadful tragedy I have nothing to say. I give facts, and leave you to comment. Slade will be buried to-morrow, on the mountain opposite, and as soon as a private case can be brought here the body will be taken to Illinois.

Thus endeth the life of one who might have been a useful member of society, and who might have been beloved by friends and other connections.

The names of the other victims, who suffered death in like manner, in December and January last, you have probably heard before now; so it is useless for me to enumerate them again. Suffice it to say that the whole number now hanged in East Idaho is twenty-seven.

THE DAVENPORT DIABLERIE.

Continuation of the Excitement in Spiritual Circles—Visitations Last Evening—Funny Incidents.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The extraordinary proceedings going on in the usually peaceful precincts of the Cooper Union, at which a full and extensive account was given in yesterday's *World*, are creating increased excitement, and the Institute was last evening crowded to suffocation.

SELECTING THE COAL TRE.

Mr. Lacey, the agent for the Davenport Brothers, after making a few introductory remarks, in which he requested, as many of that the audience would select a committee of two gentlemen well known to them. Two names had been handed to him; one of them was Mr. H. Barney.

A voice—Is it Hiram?

Mr. Lacey—There is simply the letter H.

A voice—There is a mistake—it is N. Barney.

Mr. Lacey asked pardon for the mistake, and inquired if Mr. Barney was well known to the audience.

Cries—"No, no."

The question was put, Mr. Barney was rejected as a committee man.

The next name was Daniel Sickles, cousin of the General.

A vote on the name of D. Sickles, cousin of the General, resulted in his being chosen.

A Voice—I nominate Judge Whitney. (Applause.)

Mr. Lacy—What is the name?

Voices—Judge Whitney. (Laughter.)

A vote being taken Judge Whitney was chosen for the second committee man. A man who had been long in public life in this State, but there are yet enough to make those liable to the draft quite uneasy.

The Davenport Brothers' friends of Gen. Sickles, during the President's act in cancelling the resignation of the General are regarded with continued emotions of indignation and pain. Sickles has long been a favorite here, and upon the Black resolution, were enough to settle his complete affiliation with the Copperhead of great cause, and trusted plately into the camp of the enemy, and it is a strange circumstance that the decision of his case by the President was rendered on the very day that Sickles' resignation was accepted and recorded as the condition precedent to the holding of conditional order to be cancelled, a letter which the Attorney General's legal lore alone can fathom.

The following story of a lot of Conservatives here, who raised a sum of money to be sent to the New York Sanitary Fair, to pay for coffins for the dead. The Union men grabbed with some eastern Copperheads and made a purse of $200, or five hundred votes for Little Mac. The other side heard of it, and Grant had beaten their favorite two to one, may be imagined. It served them right to send their money away, and the balance of the crowd are chuckling at their discomfiture.

A newspaperman must have existed upon the part of a writer in the *Tribune* last Tuesday in stating that the Western Sanitary Fair in Chicago, has up to the present moment realized the sum of $1,000. Gangs of men could be seen in every direction, but hardly a word was spoken. Nine-tenths of the people knew nothing of this affair, or what the men were about to do. The question would be asked in every group of men, "What is the fair for?" Oh, I see, it is for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission here has no funds but those given. The money of course will go to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. That Chicagoan had no right to give a cent to the Sanitary Fair, and the sooner it is stopped the better. Such remarks as these could be heard

Special Notices.

Notice to the Masses!

Beware of Counterfeits!

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is counterfeited in this city. Be sure that the bottle you buy has the name of J. C. AYER, Chemist, on the bottle, and the words "Cherry Pectoral" blown in the glass.

J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has been tested by the people for many years, and has proved its value in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, and Consumption, the most dangerous disease that afflicts mankind. Although terrible in its ravages, this disease is not beyond the control of medicine. Thousands who have been given up by their friends, and thought themselves beyond the reach of human help, have been restored to health by the use of this remedy. While it is the most powerful antidote for Consumption yet discovered, it is also the best medicine the world affords for the relief of children. Mothers should never be without it. Originating from the experience of a life-time, and being the best remedy that skill and money can procure, it is entitled to the confidence of all who suffer from pulmonary complaints. Prepared by

J. C. AYER, M. D.,
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Is for sale by Druggists in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is for sale by Druggists in South America

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1881.

THE CITY.

SAFETY FILM